

Title

COMPUTER COOLING SYSTEM

Background of Invention

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1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a cooling system for a computer, and more specifically, to a fan speed controlling cooling system for a personal computer.

10 2. Description of the Prior Art

As computer processing speeds steadily increase, the need for high capacity cooling systems becomes essential. Proper cooling prevents heat related failure of the processor when under operating loads. Typical cooling systems have progressed beyond the venerable constantly running fan to include temperature sensors and related control circuits for dynamically adjusting fan speed. While several fan speed control schemes have been developed, nearly all focus entirely on maximizing cooling effects or reducing power consumption. One aspect of fan control has been continuously neglected in development of control schemes and related circuitry, that is, fan noise level.

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In the article Hanrahan, D. "Fan-Speed Control Techniques in PCs" *Analog Dialogue* Vol.34, No.4 (June-July 2000), which is incorporated herein by reference, several fan speed control schemes and circuits are described in detail. The first is a two-step fan control method in which a thermistor installed near a CPU or an on-die thermal monitoring transistor outputs a system temperature to a BIOS. The BIOS then switches a cooling fan on or off depending on the system temperature, a marked improvement over a constantly running fan. Similar to the two-step method, a three-step fan control method adds an additional half-speed setting for the fan. The half-speed setting is enabled when the processor is engaged in light duty generating little heat. The third method, a linear fan-speed control method, includes digital logic components that enable a range fan speeds based on the measured system temperature. The linear method is quite simply an extension of the three-speed method. Finally, a

similar pulsewidth-modulation fan-speed control method allows fan speed to be controlled by adjusting fan signal duty cycle. While these are just a sampling of conventional fan speed control methods, they are representative of the current technology.

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To realize linear fan-speed control methods such as that described above, circuits having the required operational logic have been developed. Fig.1 illustrates a general state-of-the-art computer fan speed control circuit 10. The circuit 10 includes a fan 12 connected to a chipset controller 14 through a fan input-output interface 16. Generally, the chipset controller 14 contains logic linearly relating fan speeds to measured temperatures, and generates and outputs a corresponding control signal. Based on a temperature measured at a sensor 18, the chipset controller 14 outputs the control signal to the fan I/O 16, which controls the rotational speed of the fan 12. In an example of a specific conventional implementation, subcomponents of the blocks of the circuit 10 are as disclosed in Steele, J. "An I²C Fan for Personal Computers" *Electronic Design* August 3, 1998, which is incorporated herein by reference. In an example of a linear fan-speed control method, the chipset controller 14 is programmed with a series of trigger temperatures and a corresponding series of signals having encoded fan speeds, which are directly proportional to the series of trigger temperatures. Thus, the controller 14 outputs a fan control signal identifying a fan speed corresponding to the temperature trigger reached.

The prior art methods of controlling a fan to cool a processor cannot suitably meet current cooling requirements. Having been developed for performance and power savings, these methods typically suffer in other areas of concern. Specifically, noise levels can be uncomfortably high in conventional fan cooling applications.

Summary of Invention

It is therefore a primary objective of the claimed invention to provide a cooling system for a computer that minimizes fan noise level while improving cooling performance and power conservation.

Briefly summarized, the claimed invention method monitors a rotational speed of at least a cooling fan of the computer system, the rotational speed of the cooling fan being controlled by a fan power, and further, monitors a vital temperature of the computer system. The method then sets the fan power based on a change in the vital temperature. When the vital temperature decreases, the fan power is reduced to slow the fan rotational speed, and when the vital temperature increases, the fan power is increased to increase the fan rotational speed.

According to the claimed invention, the method can further increase the fan power by a first power when the vital temperature increases by a first temperature, and decrease the fan power by a second power when the vital temperature decreases by a second temperature. The first power is directly proportional to the first temperature, and the second power is directly proportional to the second temperature.

According to the claimed invention, the cooling fans controlled include a CPU cooling fan, an auxiliary cooling fan, or a power supply cooling fan, and the vital temperature is obtained from an on-die thermal monitoring transistor of the CPU.

A cooling system device according to the claimed invention includes at least a cooling fan, a fan input-output module for transmitting a control signal to the fan for controlling the rotational speed of the fan, and a chipset interface for generating the fan control signal based on a change in a vital temperature of the computer system and outputting the fan control signal to the fan input-output module. The cooling system device further includes a controller for receiving the vital temperature and forwarding the vital temperature to the chipset interface, and a temperature transducer for generating the vital temperature and outputting the vital temperature to the controller.

It is an advantage of the claimed invention that the differential consideration of temperature, that is, the measurement of the change in vital temperature, improves the control of the fan speed.

It is a further advantage of the claimed invention that the differential consideration of temperature and the corresponding differential setting of the fan speed result in reduction in fan speed, and thus, fan noise and power consumption.

5 These and other objectives of the claimed invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

Brief Description of Drawings

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Fig.1 is a schematic diagram of a computer cooling system according to the prior art.

Fig.2 is a schematic diagram of a computer cooling system according to the present invention.

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Fig.3 is a flowchart of a first method according to the present invention.

Fig.4 is a flowchart of a second method according to the present invention.

Fig.5 is a diagram of a user interface according to the present invention.

Fig.6 is a diagram of a fan speed setting interface of the user interface of Fig.5.

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Detailed Description

Please refer to Fig.2 showing architecture of a cooling system 20 for a computer according to the present invention. The cooling system 20 includes a series of fans, of which all are optional as long as one is provided, including a CPU fan 22, an auxiliary (case) fan 24, and a power supply fan 26 installed in the computer. The fans 22, 24, 26 are three pin fans, the pins being power and ground pins for operation, and a tachometer output pin for rotational speed measurement. The CPU fan 22 is attached to a CPU heat sink, the auxiliary fan 24 is typically mounted inside the computer case near vent holes, and the power supply fan 26 is provided in the AC to DC power supply enclosure. The cooling system 20 can be applied in a wide variety of computer designs each having different fan arrangements. It is anticipated that many such implementations will include only the CPU fan 22, which is the most common active.

cooling device for modern processors. The cooling system further includes a fan input-output module 28 adapted to the number and types of fans used. The fan I/O 28 outputs analog control signals to the fans 22, 24, 26 based on digital control signals 40 received from a chipset interface 30. As most currently available fans require analog
5 input, the fan I/O 28 facilitates the analog/digital conversion between the fans 22, 24, 26 and the chipset interface 30. The chipset interface 30 is connected to a temperature sensor 32, such as an on-die temperature sensitive transistor or a strategically placed thermistor, thermopile, or the like, to measure a vital temperature of the computer system. The sensor 32 can be located anywhere practical within the computer system,
10 but an on-die transistor yields the most accurate results, and is standard on modern CPUs. The chipset interface 30 decodes and stores the temperature signal output by the sensor 32, and generates and outputs resulting control fan signals 40 to the fan I/O 28. To aid operation of the chipset interface 30 a memory 34 is provided to store relations of temperature to fan speed and other relevant data. Finally, the cooling
15 system 20 includes a controller 36, such as a BIOS or an operating system (such as Microsoft Windows™ or Linux™), for controlling the chipset interface 30 and managing the overall operation of the cooling system 20. Aside from the auxiliary fan 24 and power supply fan 26, the hardware components of the cooling system 20 are typically provided on the computer motherboard.

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In the preferred embodiment, the chipset interface 30 is software code executed by the processor of the computer system. That is, the chipset interface 30 comprises a set of instructions for the CPU to execute. In other embodiments, the chipset interface could include hardware instructions in a ROM, flash memory, or similar device. In
25 practical applications, whether the chipset interface 30 is realized by software or hardware is determined by a skilled designer.

According to the preferred embodiment, the memory 34 stores the relationships between the vital temperature and fan speed for each of the fans 22, 24, 26. These
30 relationships can be stored in tabular form or as computational algorithms in the memory 34. The chipset interface 30 then references a selected tabulated data or algorithm for the selected fan and generates the fan control signal 40 accordingly. In

addition, the memory 34 is used by the chipset interface 30 for temporary storage of data required by processing operations. In practical application, the memory 34 is a hard disk, RAM, or BIOS memory of the computer system.

5 Operations of the fan I/O 28, the fans 22, 24, 26, and the sensor 32 are well known in the art, and one of ordinary skill in the art would be able to find ample references, in addition to those mentioned here, relating specific circuits and procedures for specific component selections. Thus, a variety temperature sensors and fans can be used, and the present invention is not limited by such design choices.

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As described above, the chipset interface 30 generates the fan control signal 40. Depending on the number and type of fans used, the fan control signal 40 can have several encoded components. For example, if the CPU fan 22 and the auxiliary fan 24 are used, the fan control signal 40 comprises a CPU fan control segment and an
15 auxiliary fan control segment, separated by time division, digital encoding, or a similar encoding scheme.

The chipset interface 30 determines and sets the fan speeds according to changes of the output of the temperature sensor 32. Before setting fan speeds, the chipset
20 interface 30 measures the maximum RPM of each connected fan 22, 24, 26. This allows the chipset interface 30 to prevent over or under powering the fan, and to perform calculations and produce output as percentages of maximum fan speed. Fig.3 illustrates a flowchart of a first method 50 performed by the chipset interface 30 according to the present invention. First, the sensor 32 outputs the measured
25 temperature to the interface chipset 30. The tachometer of a fan 22, 24, 26 outputs a fan speed measurement to the interface chipset 30, so that when the chipset interface 30 modifies the fan speed it can ensure that the fan is not overpowered or stalled. Then, the chipset interface 30 calculates a level of a change in temperature, Δt , of the sensor 32 and compares the change with thresholds t_1 , t_2 , etc. Finally, the chipset
30 interface 30 selects a corresponding change in fan speed, P_1 , P_2 , etc, and effects this change in fan speed by outputting a corresponding fan signal 40. The values and quantities of the change in temperature thresholds t_1 , t_2 , etc and the corresponding

change in fan speeds P1, P2, etc can be selected referencing sound design principles. This procedure can be performed for all fans in the system, either sequentially or simultaneously. As a result, a measured change in vital temperature of the CPU or preferred measuring point is converted into a change in fan speed of a desired fan.

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Fig.4 shows a flowchart of a second method 60 according to the present invention. As in the first method 50, the sensor 32 and the tachometer of a fan 22, 24, 26 respectively output a temperature and a fan speed measurement to the chipset interface 30. Then, the chipset interface 30 determines if the vital temperature of the computer system has increased, decreased, or remained unchanged. The second method 60 further introduces a set temperature threshold for enhanced control, the set temperature being set based on design parameters of the computer system, such as heat sink quality, fan cooling effect, and normal processor activity. When the temperature increases, the chipset interface 30 compares the temperature level to the set temperature, increasing the fan speed when the temperature is above the set temperature and otherwise maintaining the fan speed. When the temperature decreases, the chipset interface 30 reduces the fan speed. When there is no significant change in the vital temperature, the chipset interface 30 maintains the fan speed if the temperature is above the set temperature and reduces the fan speed when the temperature is below the set temperature. The threshold determining a temperature change and the levels of fan speed change effected are selected based on the specific computer system design. Naturally, the above procedure shown in Fig.4 can be performed sequentially or simultaneously for all fans in the system.

25 A sample of pseudo-code that realizes the second method 60 shown in Fig.4 is given below:

Ti = current CPU temperature

Ti-1 = previous CPU temperature

30 Tset = set temperature

PWM = fan speed as percentage of full speed

If $T_i > T_{i-1}$ and $T_i \geq T_{set}$ then

PWM = PWM + 30%

(limit PWM to 100%)

5 ElseIf $T_i > T_{i-1}$ and $T_i < T_{set}$ then

PWM = PWM

ElseIf $T_i < T_{i-1}$ then

PWM = PWM - 20%

10 (limit PWM to 0%, or above stall speed)

ElseIf $T_i = T_{i-1}$

 If $T_i > T_{set}$ then

 PWM = PWM

15 Else

 PWM = PWM - 20%

 (limit PWM to 0%, or above stall speed)

 EndIf

EndIf

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To complement the second method 60 described above, catch-all fan speed levels are established to insure that at certain temperature levels relative to the set temperature, certain minimum fan speeds are maintained. These fan speed levels serve as insurance against the unpredictability of processor loading and consequent heat generation. A sample of pseudo-code for this is given below:

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T_c = a critical operating temperature if the computer system

If $T_i - T_{set} > 0$ and PWM < 10% then PWM = 10%

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If $T_i - T_{set} > 3$ and PWM < 50% then PWM = 50%

If $T_i - T_{set} > 6$ and $PWM < 100\%$ then $PWM = 100\%$

If $T_i \geq T_c$ then $PWM = 100\%$

5 For example, from the above, when the measured vital temperature is above the set temperature by 3 degrees, the fan speed is automatically set to half of full speed. In addition, if the temperature goes above the critical temperature, which is typically indicated by CPU manufacturers as a maximum operating temperature of the CPU before any CPU fail-safes initiate, the fan is automatically run at full speed. The
10 incorporation of set fan speeds for set temperature ranges acts to supplement the differential fan speed control of the second method 60 of the present invention.

 When computer system is being booted, is in the power-on self-test (POST) state, or is otherwise not under control of a conventional operating system, the present
15 invention is performed by the BIOS. That is, the chipset interface 30 is realized with BIOS code executable by a BIOS processor under control of the controller (BIOS) 36, and the memory 34 is a BIOS memory accessible by the BIOS processor. It should be noted that even though the computer is booting or in the POST state, it can execute specially developed applications and therefore can generate significant amounts of
20 heat. In this way, thermal management can be accomplished independent of operating system.

 When the computer system is under control of an operating system, the present invention is performed by code executable under the operating system. The chipset
25 interface 30 is realized with operating system executable code, such as code written and compiled according to the C programming language. The memory 34 is a RAM or hard disk of the computer system, accessible by the operating system. Any application incorporating the present invention in both the operating system environment and the BIOS thus has two independent instruction sets and two separate memory elements.
30 While this duality has advantages, such as redundancy and robustness, harmonization of the chipset interface code 30 and physical memory 34 is also possible. As such, thermal management can be accomplished under the operating system and under both

the operating system and the BIOS of the computer.

Aside from one or both of the present invention temperature control methods 50, 60 described previously, the chipset interface 30 can also be programmed with well-known methods. The chipset interface 30 is then capable of switching between such well-known methods and the methods 50, 60 according to the present invention. Examples of such well-known methods include the fixed fan speed control and multiple level fan speed control methods, with detailed descriptions being given in the description of the prior art. A suitable user interface or automatic control system is provided to the chipset interface 30 to realize switching between several temperature control schemes.

As mentioned, the chipset interface 30 controls the speed of the power supply fan 26 according to the temperature measured by the sensor 32. This reduces power consumption and fan noise by reducing an unnecessarily high speed of the power supply fan 26. When used to control the power supply fan 26, the method 50, 60 is set to consider heat generated by the power supply in addition to heat generated by the CPU. This is realized by precisely setting parameters, such as thresholds t1, t2 and fan speed increments P1, P2. That is, automatic shutdown of the power supply due to overheating as a result of low fan speed, initiated by a temperature sensitive switch or similar device, is prevented.

According to the present invention, the chipset interface 30 can be provided with a user interface to allow for user configuration of temperature control. Of interest to a user is selecting the specific temperature control method, configuring parameters influencing the selected method, and monitoring temperature and fan speed output. Fig.5 illustrates such a user interface 70 according to the present invention. The user interface 70 is realized with a window in the operating system of the computer, and a similar user interface can be provided in the BIOS. An option to select between four modes of fan speed control is provided in the region 72. Further, panels 74 allow the user to access and configure different aspects of fan control, such as voltage settings and graphical output, and control buttons 76 provide a means of control, such as